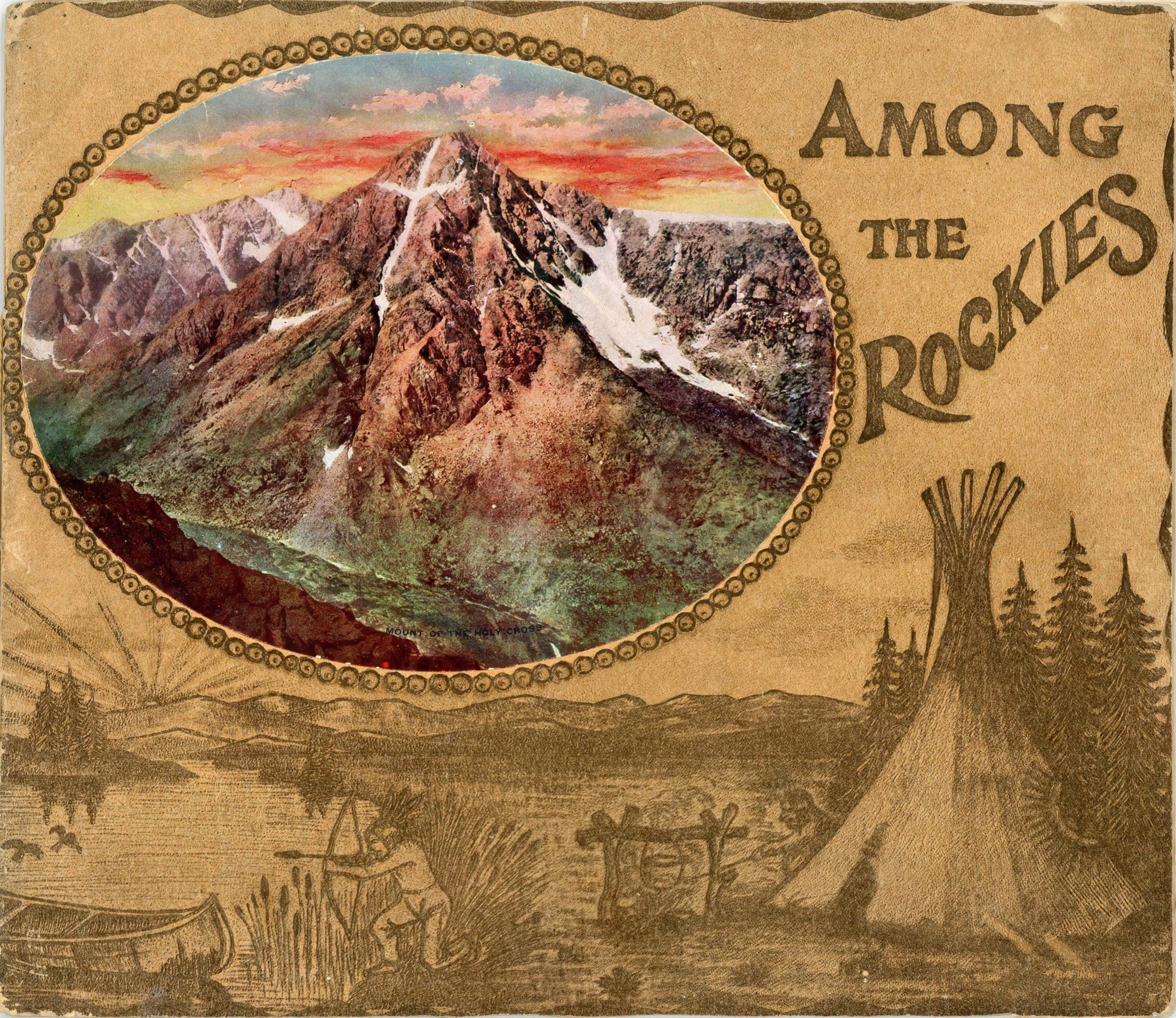


AMONG THE ROCKIES



AMONG THE ROCKIES

Pictures of Magnificent Scenes in the Rocky Mountains

Published by THE H. H. TAMMEN CURIO CO., Denver, Colorado



PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANTS—14,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

The above picture illustrates the difficulties of mountain photography, and the labor required to secure photographs for this volume. It was taken in the San Jaun Country, Colorado, near Silverton, at an altitude of over 14,000 feet.

Cameras, plates and other photographic material, besides camp outfits, must be transported on pack animals into almost inaccessible spots, in order to obtain the best views of mountain scenery, at great expense of time and money. The hardships endured, and the obstacles to be overcome by a mountain photographing party are not appreciated by the public, who only see and admire the beautiful results.

The above photograph will therefore convey an idea of the methods which must be adopted by those who prepare striking pictures of the grandeur of Colorado's mountains.



WITHIN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

A valley of wonders. In this strange, weird solitude nature has perpetrated strange freaks of sculpture and feats of architecture. Here are most quaint and grotesque suggestions of living forms, some of which have received appropriate designations. There is a "Statue of Liberty," a "Cathedral Spire," a "Dolphin," a "Lion," a "Griffin," a "Bear and Seal," and the "Kissing Camels," and many other curious forms, which the guide points out to the traveler with the pardonable pride of guides the world over, as he conveys you through the "Garden." The impression is of the awful, the mighty, the weird, the supernatural, and it is an impression never to be forgotten.



SCENES IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

The imagination of the traveler is kept busy, once within the garden, discovering in every direction resemblances of men and women, beasts and birds, and strange forms of Architecture. The views reproduced on this page are some of the interesting rock formations, most effective in their deep red coloring, standing out in contrast against the landscape.

VALUABLE STATISTICS

The traveler through the Rocky Mountains, as he looks from the car windows and sees a majestic mountain peak rising serene and high toward the blue skies, naturally asks "How high is it?" In the appended list we answer this question with regard to every named Peak in the State, those shown in the beautiful plates of this book, as well as many more. The same information is given with regard to the principal towns and cities, together with the pronunciation of the poetic but strange looking names given by the early Spanish and Mexican settlers. Other information is also added making this Edition more valuable and interesting than ever.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF COLORADO WITH THEIR ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

	Feet.		Feet.
Blanca	14,464	Aeolus	14,054
Harvard	14,383	Ouray	14,043
Massive	14,368	Stewart	14,032
Gray's	14,341	Maroon	14,000
Rosalie	14,340	Cameron	13,997
Torrey	14,336	Handie	13,992
Elbert	14,326	Capitol	13,988
La Plata	14,302	Horseshoe	13,961
Lincoln	14,297	Snowmass	13,956
Buckskin	14,296	Grizzly	13,928
Wilson	14,280	Pigeon	13,905
Long's	14,271	Blanc	13,883
Quandary	14,269	Frustrum	13,883
Antero	14,145	Pyramid	13,895
James	14,242	White Rock	13,847
Shavano	14,238	Hague	13,832
Uncompahgre	14,235	R. G. Pyramid	13,773
Crestones	14,233	Silver Heels	13,766
Princeton	14,199	Hunchback	13,755
Mount Cross	14,185	Rowter	13,750
Holy Cross	14,176	Homestake	13,687
Baldy	14,176	Ojo	13,640
Sneffles	14,158	Spanish	13,620
Pike's	14,147	Guyot	13,565
Castle	14,106	Trinchera	13,546
Yale	14,101	Kendall	13,542
San Luis	14,100	Buffalo	13,541
Red Cloud	14,092	Arapahoe	13,520
Wetterhorn	14,069	Dunn	13,502
Simpson	14,055	Bellevue	11,000

Seventy-two peaks between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height are unnamed and not in this list.

MOUNTAIN PASSES

	Feet.		Feet.
Alpine Pass	13,550	Poncha Pass	8,945
Argentine Pass	13,100	Tennessee Pass	10,418
Boreas	11,470	Tarryall Pass	12,176
Cochotopa Pass	10,032	Breckenridge Pass	9,490
Hayden Pass	10,780	Cottonwood Pass	11,500
Trout Creek Pass	9,346	Fremont Pass	11,540
Berthoud Pass	11,349	Mosquito Pass	13,700
Marshall Pass	10,852	Ute Pass	11,200
Veta Pass	9,392	Lizard Head Pass	10,248

ELEVATION OF LAKES

	Feet.		Feet.
Twin Lakes	9,357	Seven Lakes	11,806
Grand Lake	8,153	Palmer Lake	7,238
Green Lakes	10,000	Cottonwood Lake	7,700
Chicago Lakes	11,500	Trout Lake	9,800
Evergreen Lakes	10,500		

PRONUNCIATION OF PROPER NAMES

Acequia	A-sa-kia	Ojo Caliente	O-ho Cal-i-en-te
Crested Butte	Crested Bute	Ojo	O-ho
Costilla	Costea	Pueblo de Taos	Pueblo-de-Tows
Canon	Can-yon	Pinon	Pin-yon
Cumbres	Cum-breez	Saguache	Se-watch
Cuchara	Cu-cha-ra	Sierra Mojeda	Sierra Mo-ya-da
Conejos	Co-na-jos	Santa Fe	San-ta Fay
Chihuahua	Che-wa-wa	San Juan	San Wan
Huerfano	Wa-far-no	San Miguel	San-me-gil
La Junta	La Hun-ta	Sapinero	Sapi-na-ro
La Jara	La Hara	Tierra Amarilla	Tier Ama-rea
La Veta	La Va-ta	Trinchera	Trin-cha-ra
Monero	Mo-na-ro	Vallejo	Vall-a-ho
Manitou	Man-i-too	Wahatoya	Wa-ha-toy-ya
Navajo	Na-va-ho		

DISTANCES FROM DENVER

	Miles.		Miles.
Alamosa, Colo.	250	La Veta	191
Animas City, Colo.	390	Leadville	172
Antonito, Colo.	278	Littleton	11
Albany, N. Y.	1,920	Louisville, Ky.	1,233
Breckenridge, Colo.	198	Las Vegas	341
Buena Vista, Colo.	135	Manitou	80
Boston, Mass.	2,121	Monument	56
Baltimore, Md.	1,857	Montrose	353
Boulder	29	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,197
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,652	New York, N. Y.	1,910
Canon City, Colo.	160	Nashville, Tenn.	1,418
Colorado Springs, Colo.	75	Ouray	425
Conejos, Colo.	270	Omaha, Neb.	569
Cucharas, Colo.	170	Ogden, Utah	622
Castle Rock, Colo.	33	Palmer Lake	52
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,255	Parrott City	466
Chicago, Ill.	1,059	Pueblo	118
Cleveland, Ohio	1,469	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,888
Columbus, Ohio	1,341	Pittsburg, Pa.	1,566
Columbus, Ky.	1,108	Peoria, Ill.	979
Como	88	Quincy, Ill.	845
Del Norte, Colo.	285	Rosita	145
Dillon, Colo.	313	Red Cliff	245
Deadwood, S. D.	387	Rock Island, Ill.	1,024
Durango, Colo.	450	Saguache	260
Detroit, Mich.	1,343	Silverton	495
El Moro, Colo.	206	Salida	225
Espanola, Colo.	370	Silver Cliff	194
Estes Park, Colo.	85	South Pueblo	120
Eureka, Neb.	394	St. Louis, Mo.	913
Fort Garland	226	San Francisco, Cal.	1,445
Georgetown	50	Salt Lake City, Utah	660
Grand Junction	425	Santa Fe, N. M.	300
Granite	259	Trinidad	211
Gunnison	290	Trimble Springs	459
Huerfano	157	Twin Lakes	261
Idaho Springs	38	Toledo, Ohio	1,303
Irwin	230	Veta Pass	203
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,166	Walsen's	176
Kokomo	297	Wagon Wheel Gap	311
Kansas City, Mo.	639	Washington, D. C.	1,809
Lake City	364		

ALTITUDE OF TOWNS AND CITIES REVISED FROM ENGINEERS' MEASUREMENTS

	Feet.		Feet.
Alamosa	7,546	Lake City	8,550
Animas City	6,554	La Veta	7,024
Animas Fork	11,200	Leadville	10,200
Antonito	7,888	Las Pinos	9,637
Aspen	7,775	Montrose	5,793
Breckenridge	9,524	Malta	9,580
Buena Vista	7,970	Manitou	6,324
Canon City	5,344	Ojo Caliente	7,324
Castle Rock	6,220	Ouray	7,640
Colorado Springs	5,992	Ogden, Utah	4,286
Crested Butte	8,875	Pagosa Springs	7,108
Conejos	7,880	Pinos, Chama Summit	9,902
Cottonwood Springs	7,950	Poncha Springs	7,480
Cuchara	5,943	Palmer Lake	7,238
Cumbres	10,015	Pueblo	4,669
Delta	4,963	Red Cliff	8,671
Del Norte	7,880	Rico	8,735
Denver	5,196	Robinson	10,871
Durango	6,520	Rosita	8,500
El Moro	5,879	Ruby Camp	10,500
Ft. Garland	7,936	Saguache	7,723
Georgetown	8,476	Salt Lake City	4,228
Granite	8,945	Silver Cliff	7,816
Grand Junction	4,583	Silver Plume	9,176
Gunnison	7,680	Silverton	9,224
Glenwood Springs	5,200	Salida	7,050
Howardsville	9,700	Telluride	8,758
Idaho Springs	7,543	Trimble Springs	6,644
Irwin	10,501	Westcliffe	7,864
Kokomo	10,630	Wagon Wheel Gap	8,448



GRAY'S AND TORREY'S PEAKS

TWO GIANT SENTINELS OVERLOOKING THE PLAINS OF COLORADO

They are two of the highest peaks of the Front Range, which divides Grand County from Boulder County, and passes through Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties. Torrey's Peak, height 14,336 feet; Gray's Peak, height 14,341 feet.



COLORADO SPRINGS
AND PIKE'S PEAK



HELEN HUNT'S
GRAVE



SEVEN
FALLS



PILLARS OF
HERCULES

COLORADO SPRINGS is a fashionable city of 30,000 inhabitants, delightfully situated on a plateau over 6,000 feet above sea-level. The city is renowned as a famous health resort, to which beautiful hotels with extensive parks and grounds contribute not a little. The attractive surroundings, broad avenues, shady streets, splendid drives and pure air, all help to make it one of the most popular resorts of the West. About four miles south is Cheyenne Mountain deeply cleft by two yawning chasms—North and South Cheyenne Canon. In the latter gorge are the "Pillars of Hercules," beyond which are the celebrated Cascades, known as the "Seven Falls." On the eastern side of Cheyenne Mountain and accessible from South Cheyenne Canon is the grave of the well-known author and poet "H. H."



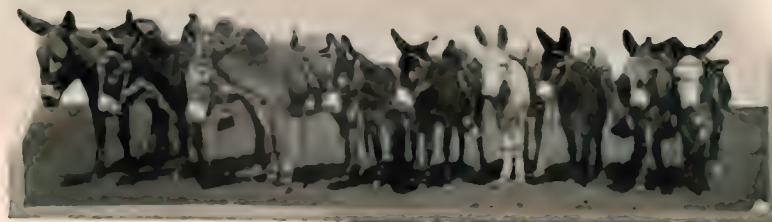
GATEWAY TO THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

This "Gateway" is one of the most striking bits of scenery in the whole range of the Rocky Mountains. This "Beautiful Gate" consists of two enormous masses of red sandstone, and between them a smaller rock mass, dividing the entrance into two passages. The right-hand rock has a curious resemblance to a huge kneeling camel. Behind the rocks a magnificent mountain panorama presents itself, and immediately through the Gate Pike's Peak is seen rising in indescribable grandeur. To a great extent the charm of this matchless scene is due to the numerous contrasts of color and outline which it presents on a most lavish scale.



WILLIAMS CANON

The rambles around Manitou are remarkably varied and of never failing interest and attraction. Taking the road due north from the Soda Spring, one enters Williams Canon, a most picturesque and interesting gorge. Its walls consist of various distinct strata of sandstone and limestone, showing colorings of white, pink, gray and vermillion. Above this are several hundred feet of limestone in which a number of curious caverns have been discovered, the most wonderful of these being the Cave of the Winds. The carriage drive ends a short distance above the pathway to the Cave, but a trail continues up the gorge for several miles, forming a most delightful walk.



MANITOU.—This most celebrated pleasure resort in Colorado is beautifully situated at the foot of Pike's Peak. From here starts the Cog Road by which the ascent to the summit of Pike's Peak is made. Its matchless location, its famous highly charged Soda and Iron Springs, its fine hotels and healthy climate, all contribute their share to Manitou's popularity.

UTE PASS is about a mile above Manitou, a beautiful mountain drive. The Garden of the Gods with its interesting rock formations, prominent among which are **Balanced Rock** and **Cathedral Spires**, lies about midway between Manitou and Colorado Springs, a favorite drive or burro ride for tourists, without which a sojourn at Manitou would be incomplete.



"PIKE'S PEAK" has long been an object of admiration to the world because of its commanding position and the glamor thrown around it by history and tradition. It was the beacon by which the pioneers steered their prairie schooners into the Golden West, with "Pike's Peak or Bust" as their slogan. Now it has become the goal of those in search of the grand and beautiful in Nature, the enjoyments of an attractive summer resort or the restoration of impaired health. In 1806 Lieut. Zebulon Pike discovered the peak which now bears his name. The summit of Pike's Peak, altitude 14,147 feet, is reached by a cog-wheel railroad. The former U. S. Signal Station on the summit has been rebuilt into a hotel, where visitors can obtain food and shelter, many staying over to view the glorious sunrise, a sight never to be forgotten, of which the color picture on front cover will give you a fair idea.

From its station, Manitou, just above the famous "Ute Iron Springs," to the station on the summit of Pike's Peak, the railway is exactly $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length.



ROSEMMA FALLS

Mountain waterfalls possess a nameless but potent charm all their own. Leaping as lightly as a fawn from rock to rock, forming cascades of infinite delicacy and variety, foaming into snowy whiteness as the sparkling waters dash over the ragged rocks, or foaming in crystalline pools in some sheltered nook, a mountain torrent never fails to fascinate every beholder who is a lover of nature in her dainty beauty and grace, as well as in her majesty and grandeur. Such is the charm of Rosemma Falls, on the old trail, now untraveled and neglected, by which the lover of nature, who was willing to make the exertion, was wont to climb to the summit of Pike's Peak.



EL PASO
MINE



CRIPPLE CREEK
COLO.



VICTOR
COLO.



PORTLAND MINE

CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT—COLORADO'S GREATEST GOLD CAMP

The Cripple Creek district, with Cripple Creek and Victor as its principal cities, is composed of some twelve towns and innumerable mines which have been clustered around the site of the original discovery of gold in 1887. The production of the mines to date approximates over one hundred and fifty millions, with a present yearly production of over twenty millions.

VICTOR is connected with Cripple Creek by two electric lines of railway, which connect all of the towns and principal mines. The population of the district is about 70,000; elevation over 10,000 feet.



PHOTOS COPYRIGHTED BY W. E. HOOK

The beautiful views shown on this page are some of the principal points of scenic interest on the "**Short Line**," between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek. "**View from Point Sublime**" is a beautiful mountain view showing the snow-capped mountain range in the distance. **St. Peter's Dome** is about 14 miles from Colorado Springs, altitude 8,500 feet. It is a favorite objective point of picnickers and excursionists. Those who ascend to the top of the Dome are well rewarded by the magnificent view to be had therefrom. Five miles further we come to the **Devil's Slide**, a huge mountain of solid granite through which the track is cut. **Cathedral Park** takes its name from the surrounding rock formations resembling cathedral spires. Altitude over 9,000 feet.



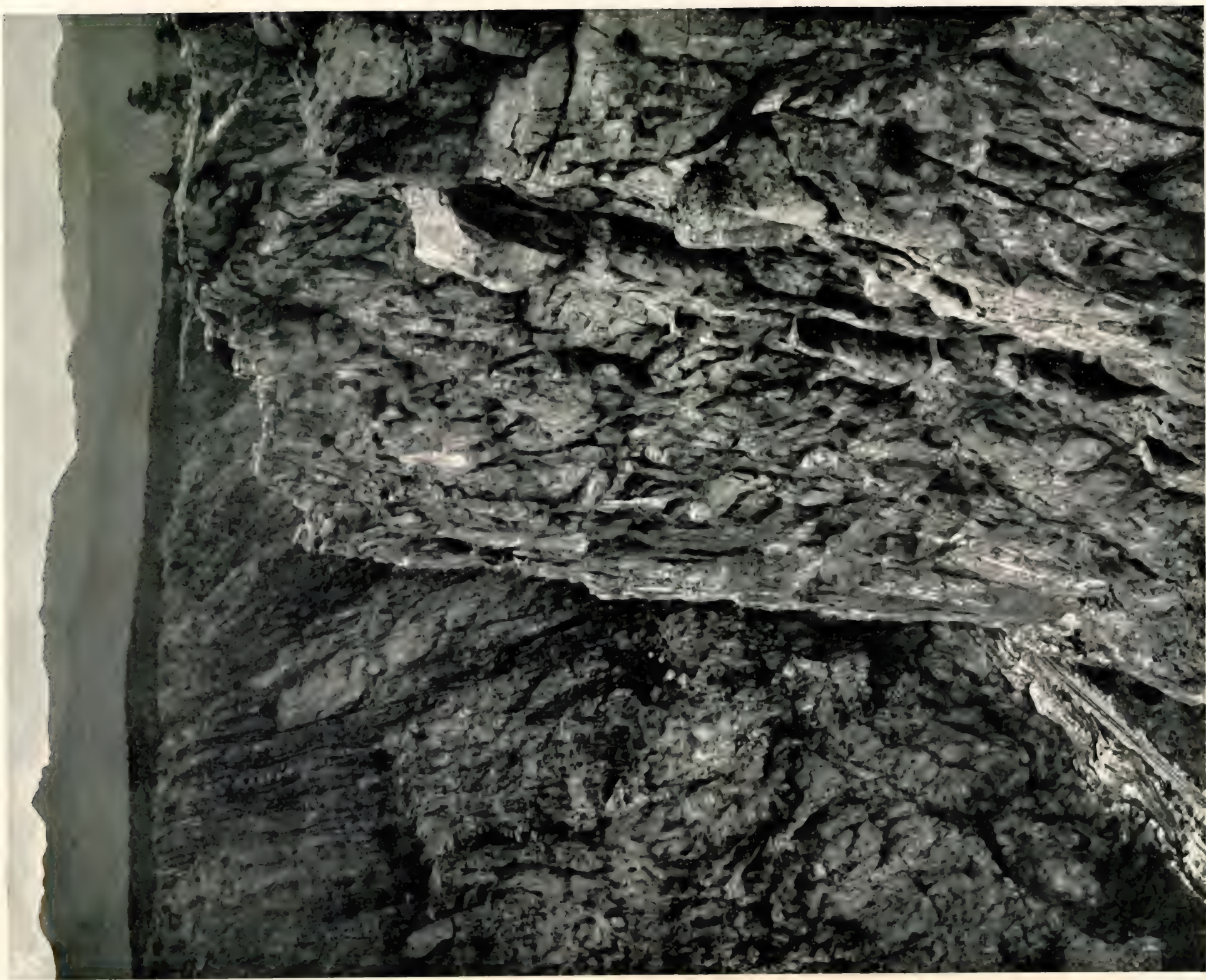
PUEBLO—The Commercial and Manufacturing Center of Southern Colorado is a live city, full of enterprise and push. Here are located the **Minnequa Steel Works**, owned by The C. F. & I., one of the largest plants of this character in the world. Besides, there are several great smelters for the reduction of gold and silver ores, and many mills and shops, which all contribute their share to the prosperity of the "Pittsburg of the West." One of the most important of its public buildings is the **Mineral Palace**, containing perhaps the most complete and certainly the most attractive collection of mineral specimens and ores in the world.

CANON CITY—Rightly named, for it stands at the entrance of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas, is the centre of one of the greatest fruit-growing sections in the State. Here is located the State Penitentiary. Its warm and equable climate and valuable Mineral Springs make it a favorite resort for invalids as well as tourists.



THE ROYAL GORGE

Perhaps nothing in the entire range of the Rockies is so awe inspiring, so over-powering in its effect upon the beholder as the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Here the canon is not wide enough for road and river. Right across the Gorge a series of great iron braces have been thrown, holding in suspension a long iron bridge running parallel with the course of the river. Fifty feet wide at the bottom, seventy feet at top, the walls of the Canon rise a sheer 3,000 feet above the level of the river.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE ROYAL GORGE
GRAND CANON OF THE ARKANSAS

This photograph, showing the great gorge from above, will give the traveler an excellent view of the abrupt and perpendicular walls of this Grand Canon. A mighty fissure in the living rock, wrought by some stupendous upheaval in the Geologic ages past. From top to the river below, which rushes and swirls in its narrow bed, straight down, is over half a mile, and it is no wonder that the imagination is staggered and the mind wearied with the effort to comprehend the sublimity of the scene as one gazes in awe on these miracles in rock.



SALIDA—Is a prosperous town on the Arkansas River, at the junction of the standard-gauge main line and the narrow-gauge line of the D. & R. G. R. R., making it one of the most important stations on the whole system. The view of the mountains from Salida is especially grand, with the Collegiate Range rising in the west, Sangre de Cristo Range to the south, while in the southwest tower Ouray and Shavano.

The beauty of its situation, the near proximity to hot medicinal springs and the salubrity of its climate make Salida an extremely popular health resort. Tributary to the town are valuable mines of copper, silver, gold, iron and coal. Elevation, 7,049 feet. Population, 3,000.



PANORAMA

The Capital of Colorado stands on an elevation nearly 5,200 feet above sea-level. The majestic mountains, sublime in their snow-crowned summits, environ her most romantically. The city is cosmopolitan in its character; it draws people, by reason of its picturesque situation and its healing climate, from all over civilization.

In 1858 adventurous gold-hunters first pitched their camps at the junction of Cherry Creek and the Platte. From this small beginning sprang Denver, "The Queen City of the



OF DENVER

Plans," with a present population of 175,000, the largest city between the Missouri River and San Francisco, and destined to be one of the most important centres on the American Continent.

The street in the centre of the picture is Sixteenth Street, one of the main business thoroughfares of the city. Denver is justly proud of its large number of business blocks and fine hotels, many of which are shown in above photograph.

BUENA VISTA, WITH HARVARD, YALE AND PRINCETON

This thriving little city, with its rich gold and silver mines, is situated on the Arkansas River. It is surrounded by the Collegiate Range, with its peaks, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, towering upward to the sky to the altitude of more than 14,000 feet. Distance from Denver, 242 miles. Elevation, 7,970 feet.



Population, 20,000.

LEADVILLE

Elevation, 10,200 feet.

This wonderful city first became known to fame in 1859 as California Gulch, one of the richest placers in Colorado, yielding in five years over five millions in gold dust. The camp was afterwards nearly abandoned until the discovery of the carbonate beds in 1876. Immediately a great rush ensued to the great carbonate camp, which was named "Leadville." It is the third city in size in Colorado and the greatest and most unique carbonate mining camp in the world. Leadville is walled in on all sides by towering mountains whose summits are crowned with eternal snow, prominent among which is Mount Massive, shown in the picture.



MOUNTAIN OF THE HOLY CROSS

From the crest of Fremont Pass, and also from Tennessee Pass, can be seen this snow white banner of the Christian faith, set high against the brow of the mountain. The cross is formed by two transverse canons of immense depth, riven down and across the mountain; in these canons lies eternal snow. The symbol is perfect, and while gazing with wonder and awe upon this "sign set in the heavens," the traveler, who has looked upon so many wonderful things in nature, realizes that he has now reached the height "around whose summit splendid visions rise," as he beholds that snow white cross shining high above all the turbulence and din of earthly strife.



SUMMIT OF MARSHALL PASS



MARSHALL PASS
AND
MOUNT OURAY

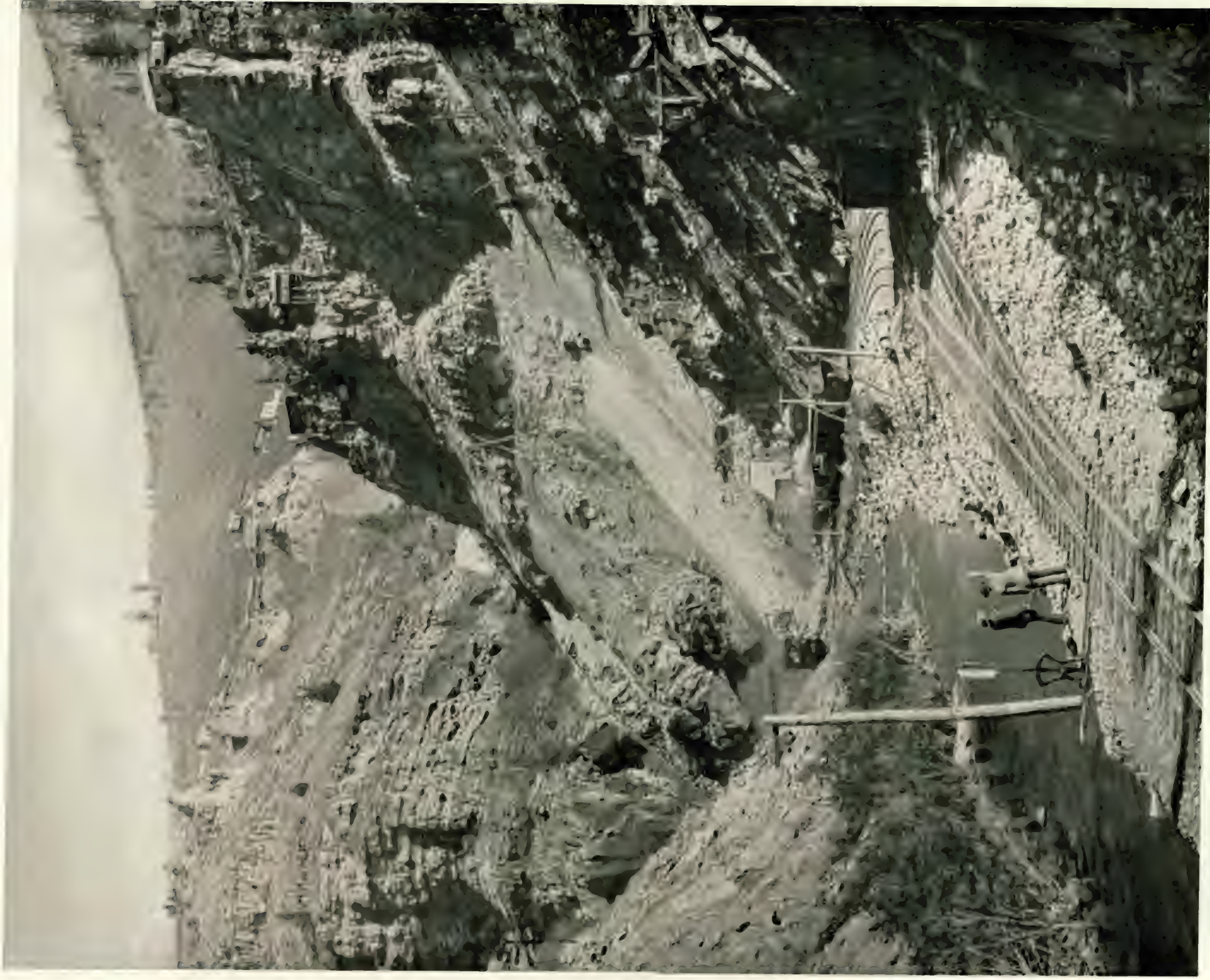


MARSHALL PASS—This view of the western slope of Marshall Pass shows several tracks one above the other, on which the train pursues its zigzag course over the steep grades of the Great Divide. Marshall Pass is without doubt one of the grandest mountain passes in the world. It crosses the main range of the Rockies at an elevation of nearly 11,000 feet, running close under the cone of Mount Ouray, an extinct volcano over 14,000 feet high. Marshall Pass Station is directly on the summit of the Pass, and the track is enclosed by a large snowshed. Fine views can be obtained from the observatory erected above the station.



CURRECANTI NEEDLE

Within the narrow confines of the Black Canon of the Gunnison River, one of those charming crystalline mountain torrents, flowing through a deep gorge fourteen miles in length, an open amphitheatre opens to the view, and standing in it, a solitary pyramidal pinnacle, rises Currecanti Needle, a towering monument of solid stone, like a monster cathedral spire. Following the crooked course of the river, the faithful Rio Grande train puffs along, from the observation car of which the tourist sits at ease, gazing in wonder and admiration at the matchless panorama afforded by rocky wall and rushing river, dainty waterfall and towering granite spire, in this wonderful Black Canon.



EAGLE RIVER CANON

On the western slope of the Rocky Mountains the Eagle River takes its rise, and gathering volume from hundreds of snow fed tributaries, rushes down to its junction with the Grand, pouring through the gorge known as Eagle River Canon. One of the striking features of this canon is in the fact that its walls are pierced near the summit with the shafts and tunnels of mines, and, looking up the rugged heights, one catches glimpses of the shaft houses and cabins of the miners, perched indeed, like the nests of eagles, in the fastnesses of the cliffs, and adding a new significance to the name of Eagle River Canon.



THE CANON OF THE GRAND RIVER

The mighty Canon of the Grand is approached through the valley of the Eagle River. High bluffs hem us in on the left; the banks of the river expand into a tumbled, twisted, blasted expanse of scoria. The effect in places is that of gigantic Egyptian architecture. Vast bastions of granite, stratum on stratum, rise to a stupendous height. Suggestions of the Pyramids and the Sphinx face one in the giant rock piled structures on every hand. Columns, bastions, walls, buttresses, towers, pyramids, statues in the solid stone, present the appearance of Titanic masonry, and the term "rock piled structures" is used, as the only term that expresses the nature of these marvelous formations.



MOUNT DOTSERO AND LAVA BEDS—One of the most recent and well-defined craters is Mount Dotsero, near the junction of Eagle and Grand Rivers. The very fresh-looking lava flow of black, rugged scoria covers the river meadow and appears at a distance like a freshly-plowed field of black earth. At present the volcano shows as little sign of life as did Pelee or Vesuvius before their outbreaks. What the future has in store cannot be presaged.

GRAND CANYON.—The three upper pictures are views in the Canon of the Grand River, which is approached through the valley of the Eagle River, whose sparkling current is lost in the turbulent flood of the Grand. The walls in some places soar to the height of 2,500 feet and seem to tangle their granite fingers in the clouds. In a moment, darkness and the increased rumble of wheels, then light and another marvelous view. The train passes through three tunnels, two of which are shown above.



GLENWOOD SPRINGS

Glenwood Springs, elevation above sea level 5,200 feet, is situated on the Grand River, in the western central portion of Colorado. It has been developed into a most delightful health resort, over a million dollars having been expended on the grounds and property connected with the Hot Springs, where but a few years ago the Utes went bathing in their native freedom. The swimming pool has an area of 49,000 square feet, the water beautifully clear, salt as the ocean, the entire pool tile lined. The Hotel Colorado adds all that can be desired to make Glenwood Springs the ideal health and pleasure resort, the fame of which will become as world wide as that of Wiesbaden.



OURAY, the "Gem of the Rockies," is most beautifully situated in a lovely valley surrounded by rugged mountains. It is a rich mining town, and tributary to it are a number of prosperous mining camps, prominent among which is the celebrated Camp Bird Mine.

BLACK CANON OF THE GUNNISON—Along many miles of this grand gorge the railway lies upon a shelf that has been blasted in the solid rocks. The scenery is ever changing; for a while the train glides along between close, exalted walls that stand sheer 2,000 feet in height, then suddenly it passes the mouth of some other mighty canon. For some distance we have continuous rapids, majestic cliffs and sparkling cascades, including the lovely Chipeta Falls, which are dashed into fragments by lower terraces and are lost in the roaring river below.



MOUNT ABRAMS AND THE OURAY-SILVERTON TOLL ROAD

There are few more inspiring sights in the State than Mount Abrams viewed from the bridge over Bear Creek on the Ouray and Silverton toll road, which has long been noted for its scenic attractions. From a point in this road a few miles before reaching Ouray, looking west, first is seen the rugged gorge at your feet; beyond, the gracious valley of the Uncompahgre, while eighty miles distant is the straight blue band of the Grand Mesa across the western horizon, looking like the ocean.

SILVERTON is in the heart of the rich mining region of San Juan, surrounded by scenery rivaling the grandest views in Switzerland. Sultan Mountain towers above the town, its summit crowned with snow. Altitude, 13,500 feet.





ANIMAS CANON

The great gorge of the Rio de Las Animas Perdidas, Animas Canon, is one of the most weird and picturesque gorges of the Rocky Mountains. Through it flows the Rio de Las Animas de Perdidas, The River of Lost Souls. The canon for the most part is a mere rent in the mountain walls so narrow that one may toss a pebble across, and the fretting Animas, hurrying on in its narrow, rocky bed, has the deep emerald hue of the ocean. In the cool, deep shadows of the rocks all is weird, shadowy, awful, and one finds himself wondering how much of the strange awe that comes over him is due to the strange name and the associations it brings to the mind, this "River of Lost Souls."



CASTLE GATE

Guarding the entrance to Price River Canon, Utah, stands Castle Gate, similar in many respects to the Gateway of the Garden of the Gods. Two huge pillars of rock, composing it, are the continuations of spurs of the cliffs behind. One measures 500 feet and the other 450 feet from base to top. They are of a rich red color, and the pines and firs growing around their base form a fine color contrast. Between these mighty promontories run the river and the railroad, pressing closely on each other. The turreted rocky cliffs, the rushing river, with tangled brush overhanging, form another of those grand pictures that so deeply impress a sympathetic and artistic nature.



SALT LAKE CITY—Beautifully situated in the fertile valley of the River Jordan, which connects Utah Lake with the Great Salt Lake. The territory was first colonized by the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. Salt Lake City is noted for its wide, well-paved streets and interesting architecture. **The City and County Building**, erected at a cost of nearly \$800,000, occupies a beautiful site. Salt Lake City is not built close to the lake, as many would suppose; it is nearly twenty miles away from it. Good train service connects the city with **Salt Air Beach**, the magnificent bathing resort on the Great Salt Lake. Population, 60,000. Elevation, 4,228 feet.



TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY

The Square is one of the first objects of curious interest to the visitor in the City of the Saints. In it stand the magnificent Mormon Temple, the Tabernacle and the Assembly Hall. The Temple is one of the grandest and costliest ecclesiastical structures in the country, begun in 1853 and completed in 1893, at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000. The Tabernacle, which is just west of the Temple in the same square, is one of the architectural puzzles of the world, famous for its marvelous acoustic properties. Assembly Hall is of white granite in Gothic architecture. Eagle Gate was formerly the entrance to Brigham Young's private grounds.



SALT LAKE CITY—Beautifully situated in the fertile valley of the River Jordan, which connects Utah Lake with the Great Salt Lake. The territory was first colonized by the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. Salt Lake City is noted for its wide, well-paved streets and interesting architecture. **The City and County Building**, erected at a cost of nearly \$800,000, occupies a beautiful site. Salt Lake City is not built close to the lake, as many would suppose; it is nearly twenty miles away from it. Good train service connects the city with **Salt Air Beach**, the magnificent bathing resort on the Great Salt Lake. Population, 60,000. Elevation, 4,228 feet.



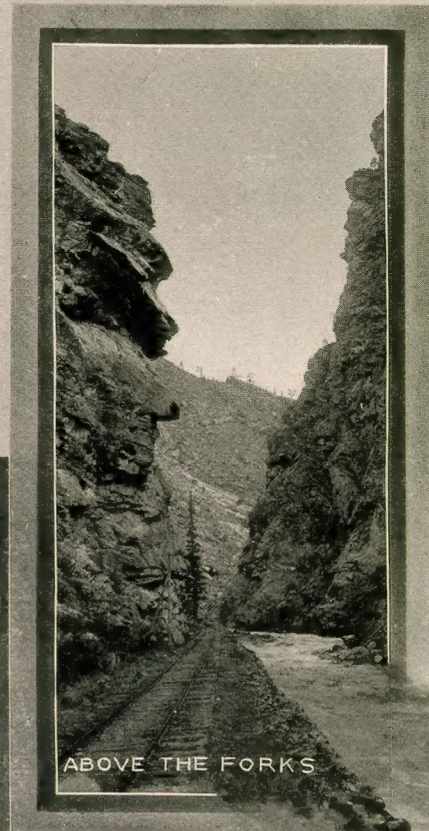
TEMPLE SQUARE, SALT LAKE CITY

The Square is one of the first objects of curious interest to the visitor in the City of the Saints. In it stand the magnificent Mormon Temple, the Tabernacle and the Assembly Hall. The Temple is one of the grandest and costliest ecclesiastical structures in the country, begun in 1853 and completed in 1893, at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000. The Tabernacle, which is just west of the Temple in the same square, is one of the architectural puzzles of the world, famous for its marvelous acoustic properties. Assembly Hall is of white granite in Gothic architecture. Eagle Gate was formerly the entrance to Brigham Young's private grounds.



THE LOOP

Here, among so many wonders of nature, is one of the most remarkable of the products of man's enterprise and skill, which is embodied in the famous "Loop," on the trip from Denver to Graymont. An extended description of this wonderful piece of engineering would not make its characteristics as clear as one glance at the striking picture given above. From the bridge six pieces of track can be seen apparently detached, and the tourist realizes something of the marvel of engineering skill over which he is riding. There are four famous Loops in the world, one on the Southern Pacific Railroad, one in Switzerland, one in the Andes, and this, the most complex of them all.



THE TRIP AROUND THE LOOP is one of the most interesting of the scenic side trips from Denver. Through **Clear Creek Canon** one scenic view follows another, each one more rugged and awe-inspiring than its predecessor, culminating in the famous Loop above Georgetown. **Mother Grundy** and the **Hanging Rock** are two of the most prominent land marks. **Georgetown** is one of the oldest and most prosperous mining camps in the State. Altitude, 8,476 feet. **Idaho Springs** is also noted for its rich mines as well as Medicinal Hot Springs which make it a most popular resort. Population, 3,000; altitude, 7,543 feet.



SCENES ON THE MOFFAT ROAD

Yankee Doodle Lake, encircled by the road, is located sixty miles from Denver, at an elevation of 10,800 feet. From here a loop of nearly five miles is made to gain the summit of the Continental Divide. The photos here reproduced give some idea of the engineering difficulties which have been met and overcome, enabling the traveler to cross the great Continental Divide in a three hours' ride from Denver.

CHIEF
RED
CLOUD.

